HE REFUSED TO BE SILENCED BY UNGENEROUS GOEBELITES.

Despite a Sore Throat, He Made Him self Heard Above the Din of Whistles and Other Noises.

OUTRAGE AT ELIZABETHTOWN State Crokerism, and here it means Goebel- TRIES

WHERE BRYAN DEMOCRATS TRIED TO BREAK UP A MEETING.

Only Place in Kentucky That Offered Indignity Yesterday to the Vice Presidential Candidate.

AT LOUISVILLE | plause.] ATONEMENT

WHERE GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT WAS GIVEN A HEARTY GREETING.

Welcomed to the City by a Throng of People and Listened to by 20,000 Later in the Evening.

AN APPEAL TO GOOD CITIZENS

TO PERMIT A FAIR ELECTION IN THE BLUEGRASS STATE.

Danger of Goebelism Made Plain and Attention Called to Bryan's Hypocritical Performances.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 13 .- Louisville to-night gave Governor Roosevelt an enthusiastic reception, the programme concluding with a crowded meeting at the auditorium. This was in marked contrast to the greeting offered at Elizabethtown, the last stop before the train reached this city. At that place the Governor suffered the first indignity thrust on him in the State, though in several places the audiences were apathetic. Bowling Green had cheered the Governor till his ears rang with the plaudits, and all Munfordville, gathered at the train, where the speaker's stand was erected, receiving him with expressions of good will. But at Elizabethtown, it was different, though the Republicans had done all in their power to make the candidate's visit a pleasant one. No sooner had the Governor mounted the platform with General Buckner and other members of his party than an attempt was made to break up the meeting. Small boys carried Bryan banners in the outskirts of the crowd and empty coal wagons were driven at full speed through the square. The steam whistle on a mill close by was blown loudly and half a hundred men or more shouted "Hurrah for Bryan!" when

Despite the fact that he had a soreness of his throat which had compelled him to HE SAYS THE COTTON BALE COMshorten all his earlier speeches during the day, the Governor proceeded to make himself heard. Above the shriek of the steam whistle rang the words:

the Governor began speaking.

"I call your attention to the attitude of Mr. Bryan's friends on the subject of law and order." Then he waved his hand to the crowd and continued: "It is natural that the men who have tried to deprive Kentucky of a free ballot should be opposed to free speech. It is not surprising that the men who stole the governorship and seek to steal it again, do not desire to hear the truth of history, but should seek to gag an American citizen even before he utters one word of his opinions in a polit- house was crowded. He said in part: ical controversy."

large crowd

"Just a put up job to break up the meeting," was Governor Roosevelt's comment when he returned to his car, "but I guess I got back at them."

Chairman Barnett and Secretary Combs news of the trouble to this city and urged Kentuckians are not lacking in courtesy and hospitality, and when the train reached curlous, surging mob, which followed the party to the Galt House, where the Governor dined as the guest of the state com-

Governor Roosevelt's Speech.

At 8 o'clock the Governor was escorted to by Judge A. E. Wilson, the Governor spoke in part as follows:

"My Fellow-Americans-For I intend tonight to appeal to you, not as Republicans, but as Americans, as men who believe that civic honesty, civic righteousness and national greatness is above and beyond party lines. [Applause.] We are still within six years of Coxey's army and the free-soup You can recall these pleasant inhese times it is your inalienable privilege, nder the Constitution, to do so. I don't you to take Mr. Bryan's utterances of four Take what he then prophesied and compare it with what has not come to

pass since. [Applause.] n which sits General Buckner [Loud and and greatest as an American citizen. [Ap-I have traveled to-day with Gen. Basil Duke [Applause] and General Buck-Buckner and General Duke until Democracy ceased to be anyning but a name; until the Democratic party fell under the control of those who at it to tread dark and devious pathsmob violence and fraud at home, and national dishonor abroad. [Applause.] "The Bryanized Democracy invokes the

plause.] If they were to talk over his grave I believe he would turn in it.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE. "Mr. Bryan has shown some uncertainty as to what was the paramount issue in this campaign, and it has changed a little. He has not stood 'pat' on it. I can tell you what the paramount issue is; it is Bryanism, and Bryanism means different things in different States [Applause], but it means something bad everywhere [Applause.] In the far islands of the sea Bryanism means Aguinaldo; in Illinois, it means Altgeldism. There are certain men who are sufficiently unfortunate to have their names typify social phrases of which we are not proud. Mr. Altgeld has risen to that eminence. In Illinois it means Altgeldism; in South Da-

ism. [Loud applause.] "Now think what that means; think of the influences that stand behind Mr. Bryan; think of the influences of the pardoner of the anarchist bomb-throwers in Illinois; think in New York of Tammany Hall fattening on vice, flourishing in the spawn corrupting the city, having the city and now reaching out to seize the State, hoping to do it by the aid of Mr. Bryan. [Applause.] Think of it here in your State to supplement the supporter of anarchy in Illinois, the supporter of the greatest civic corruption in New York. Here Mr. Bryan comes to the aid of those who commit the capital crime against a republic of suppressing or altering the votes of the majority of the freemen of this State. [Ap-

man, Republican, Democrat, Populist, whatsoever he be, provided he is an honest man. We have a right to appeal to him to drop all else until it is settled once for all that in every State of the Union, mine or yours, my brother, a free man has the right to cast his vote as he pleases and to have it counted as cast. [Applause.] That is not a party question. If in this election the impossible should occur and the majority of the people should cast their votes | Says They Permit Their Employes to for Mr. Bryan, though I should feel that they had inflicted the greatest wrong it was in the power of mankind to inflict upon the commonwealth, I would strain every resource that there is in the State before I would let a single vote that was cast for Mr. Bryan be counted for anyone else. [Applause.] That should be the attitude of every man fit to call himself an done, when a party grasps the power by nullifying the will of the people, every party should cease at once until that wrong was remedied and until the wrongdoers were punished, if not before the law at least before the bar of an aroused and implacable popular opinion.

EVIDENCE OF HYPOCRISY. "Mr. Bryan is immensely concerned for not elected. [Applause.]

times comes to each one of us; when pros- neighboring towns to forego their claims perity comes all of us feel more or less of to a speech from Mr. Bryan so as to allow Hift upward. You can benefit any part of our people in the long run only by benefit-(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

AFTER W. J. BRYAN.

Trying to Make Voters Believe All Combinations of Capital Are Public Enemies.

ATTEMPTS TO

PANY IS NOT A TRUST.

Democrat Who Indirectly Admits Bryan Has No Chance of Election-Message from McKinley.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 13.-A large and enthusiastic crowd greeted Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson to-night at the opera house in this city. Though the weather was bad the

at a stated time all political power should 6th day of November next the people of the United States are to determine whether we shall have four years more of a Republican tion the trust evil has grown to its present been organized, with an aggregate capital trusts have had on our country. You know how competition is being cut off and production lessened or increased at the will of a few men, who control the great combinations; the doors are absolutely closed to young men.

'Now, let me call your attention to ar object lesson on the power that the trusts exercise. In December last President Mc-Porto Rican affairs. Porto Rico has become part of our country by the free act or the people of that country desiring to come under our flag. The President in his message said: 'It is our plain duty to give to the products of Porto Rico free entry into the markets of our country, as they are a part of our own people.' Why? It was still a plain duty when a 15 per cent. tax under the Dingley law was added few weeks later, but at that time the corentatives of the tobacco and sugar trusts It was by this influence that the 15 per cent. law was imposed upon Porto Rico. trust controls the legislation of the coun try. Do you want to protect and help the it is the victim, elect a Democratic Congress and W. J. Bryan.'

In discussing expansion Mr. Stevensor said that all the wise and profitable expanparty, under whose administration Florida ritory," he continued, "are sovereign: expansion, the Constitution following th homes and prosperity beyond the dreams of avarice. The Democratic party is no opposed to that kind of expansion, but

is opposed to the imperialistic policy o making conquests in the Orient." Mr. Stevenson closed by referring to th to acknowledge that they were conquered. great, historical party founded by the great Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence. We are not apmemory of Andrew Jackson—of Old Hickory—and his creed was sound money, expansion and the honor of the flag. [Ap
[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

The Republicans of Republicans but have no remedy for the trusts. They gather assume half of all expenses made in holding the same."

BRYAN SPENDS ANOTHER DAY IN PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S STATE.

Devotes Much of His Time in Attempting to Reply to Governor Roosevelt's Arguments.

MISLEAD VOTERS

POINTS TO THE CASE OF MONNETT, THE REPUBLICAN RENEGADE,

And Says the Administration Party Is Attempting to Keep Down All Ambitious Young Men.

"We have the right to appeal to every AGAIN REFERS TO COERCION

AND INTIMATES MANUFACTURERS ARE OPPOSING HIM.

Listen to Republican Speeches Without Loss of Pay.

AKRON, O., Oct. 13.-A memorable day American citizen, and when that is not in the Bryan campaign in Ohio closed here to-night with a monster meeting, but large as it was it did not far surpass several others of the day, and it fell considerably behind the meeting at Mansfield, which was the last important stopping place before reaching this place. There were a dozen or more speeches during the day, the most noteworthy of which were made at the right of self-government for a Tagal Circleville, Lancaster, Zanesville, Coshocbandit on the other side of the earth, and ton and Mansfield. The crowds appeared yet Mr. Bryan comes down into Kentucky to increase gradually in size throughout to champion the party of fraud, to cham- the day from the initial meeting at Chillipion those who have disfranchised the cothe, a little after sunrise, until the last majority of the inhabitants of this State, day meeting at Mansfield just before sunand who have seated a Governor who was set. There were big crowds everywhere. Mansfield was said to have had twice as "Fundamentally, in this country we shall many people as had ever gathered to hear all rise together or fall together. When a political speech. The Democratic manhard times come something of those hard agement at Mansfield had prevailed on their people to attend the Mansfield meeting and the surrounding country for thirty or forty miles was well represented. All things considered the Mansfield street demonstration was the best that has been made. The stop there was for a hour and a half and the speaking took place from an elaborately decorated platform in front of the courthouse, more than a mile from the E. STEVENSON COPYING railway station. The escort included a number of uniformed clubs, on foot and on horseback, and a number of women on floats representing several States of the Union. There were also a number of brass bands. Uniformed in the national colors there were 500 small boys denominated "Uncle Sam's Kids." The sidewalks and

streets were crowded. At Chillicothe Mr. Bryan had a large audience and he spoke for almost twenty minutes, giving his special attention to trusts. He said that there were some employers who would let their men attend Republican meetings and who refused the same privilege to those who wanted to attend Demo-

cratic meetings. The second meeting of the day was held at Circleville and was well attended. He was introduced as the next President, and in response said:

"If the people will get out to the polls as early as they seem to be able to get out to meetings and will show as much interest on election day as they are showing now, it is possible the prophecy may be fulfilled. I have known where Republican employers were willing to let their men off for an hour | electoral vote for Bryan: or two hours to hear a Republican speech, but not willing to let them off in order to hear a Democratic speech. I don't believe Florida 4 South Carolina 9 poration you will find that it is organized make it necessary for a corporation to attend to its own business and not enter politics as a dominant factor."

ISE FOR MONNETT. At Lancaster Mr. Bryan referred to the case of Attorney General Monnett, saying: "I want to call the attention of Repub-Heans to something which has taken place in their own State, and I want to ask the Republicans whether they can afford to indorse what has been done by the Republicans in this State. I see before me parents who are raising sons, and those parents are expecting great things of their sons. want to tell you what has occurred in connection with young men in Ohio. There was a young Republican of ability and of character nominated for attorney general for the State of Ohio. When he entered upto perform those duties to the best of his laws of this State against a great private monopoly-the Standard Oil Company-and first tried to frighten him out of doing his beneficiary, or the victim, of the trusts? If | duty; then it tried to bribe him out of doing his duty, and when it could neither frighten nor bribe, it went into the Repub-

"I want to ask you, parents, whether you driven out of the party because he dares to defend the laborer, the farmer and duty; can you tell your sons that it is better for a man to violate his oath of office than to risk the hostility of a great corporation. If Monett can leave the Republican party cannot the farmer and laboring man to protect, afford to leave the Republican would rather stay with the Republicans and defend the monopolies of this country than to leave the Republican party, even

In discussing the trusts at New Lexing-

and then the trusts gather from the people between campaigns." Some one asked: "How about Abner McKinley?" Mr. Bryan replied: "That is a family

matter, and I will leave it to you to deal ONE OF BRYAN'S JOKES.

No hands went up when he asked for those who were loaning money to Europe, whereupon Mr. Bryan expressed much surprise that this should be the case in the President's own State.

At Zanesville Mr. Bryan spoke for fifteen minutes, giving the greater share of his attention to trusts. In this connection he said: "I want to ask you whether the men who toil are receiving their share of the blessings of government protection. Tell me if the laboring man is prosperous when it is necessary for him to send his son and daughter out to work in order to help support the family, when they ought to be in school. That is not a prosperous condition. The labor organizations have been compelled to protest and to work against the employment of child labor. Under a satisfactory condition in prosperous times the head of a famly ought to be able to earn enough in reasonable hours to support himself and his family. You find that today the laboring man is not laying up enough to give him a competency in his old age. And yet the people who trade in the wealth that they produce and speculate upon the market are able to accumulate fortunes by the use of government privileges more rapidly than they were ever accumulated in the history of the

Mr. Bryan discussed the Philippine question and in closing his speech said: "'Do unto others as you would they do unto you.' You would not allow any government to fasten upon you the government that you want to fasten upon the Philippines, and if you are not willing to give liberty to others, you don't deserve it yourselves."

Speaking for a few minutes at Trinway, Mr. Bryan said: "I just passed through Dresden and I thought a pity it was Mr. Hanna did not live there so that he could know there is a trust. It is astonishing how little information a great man can some (CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE IT, READ WHAT POPULISTS SAY.

Statement that Is So Bryanesque It Should Take a Place in Humurous Literature.

153 VOTES SAID TO BE SURE

WHILE 84 MORE, INCLUDING IN-DIANA'S, ARE "PROBABLE."

The Funny Man Also Claims Minnesota, New York and Ohio, Leaving Little for McKinley.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 13 .- The following statement, over the signature of J. A. Edgerton, the secretary, was given out this evening by the People's party national com-

"Bryan will be elected; he has lost none of the support he had in 1896 except a few Silver Republicans in the mountain States, Of these there will not be enough to affect a single electoral vote. He will hold his own west of the Mississippi and will carry every State in that region that he carried in 1896, with the possible exception of Wyoming. He will gain heavily in the central West and East; he will not only have all the Democrats and Populists who supported him in 1896, but, added to these, he will receive the votes of a large number of Gold Democrats and former Republicans who left their party on the issues of imperialism and trusts. The following States may be classed as certain to cast their

Alabama 11 | Nebraska Arkansas 8 Nevada S 1 Utah Mississippi Virginia 12 Missouri 17

"Added to these are the following States that will probably cast their vote for Illinois 24 | South Dakota Washington 10 West Virginia..... Kentucky 13 Maryland 8 "These, added to the 153 certain, give 237, or thirteen more than a majority in the

Electoral College. Outside of these certain and probable States are the following California 9 | North Dakota ichigan 14 Wyoming Total128 ew Jersey..... 10 lew York.....

"Of these Minnesota, New York and Ohlo can all be classed as very uncertain for the Republican candidate; in fact, were it not that McKinley lives in Ohio that State could be considered as almost a certainty "In 1898 Illinois gave the Republicans najority of only a little over 43,000, with

It is now generally conceded that Bryan will carry Cook county by a good majority. I wenty-two thousand in Chicago would rive Bryan Illinois-provided the rest of the State goes as it did in 1898. The same condition which prevails in Illinois also olds in Indiana, where there is a much smaller majority to overcome. Kansas will go for Bryan by about the same majority gave him in 1896. The Republicans are making a hard fight for that State, but they will fail. This is a Populistic year in Kentucky and Maryland are practically sure for Bryan. In South Dakota our forces

are splendidly organized, and are making

the best fight ever made in the State. They are confident of the result. "In Washington we will win with nearly ne same plurality as in 1896. The condi tions which prevail in the other coast States do not particularly affect Washingon. In West Virginia we are making gains onstantly. While McKinley carried that

State by over 11,000 in 1896, the Republican ongressional candidates only had about 2,500 in 1898. The same conditions which will give us Kentucky and Maryland will also land West Virginia for the reform can-More Populistic "Gall."

LINCOLN. Neb., Oct. 13.-The following challenge to Senator Hanna, on behalf or Senator Allen, of Nebraska, was issued to night by J. H. Edmiston, vice chairman of

Senator William V. Allen, of this State, to speak at the same place and time announced for you, and de hereby chal-lenge you to meet him in joint debate, to uss the issues of this campaign, are

AND ITS PUNISHMENT SHOULD NOT BE DISCUSSED PUBLICLY.

Such Is Said to Be the View of Lord Salisbury, Who Does Not Like American Frankness.

PLAN RIDICULED RUSSIA'S

GERMAN PRESS IS OPPOSED TO AR-BITRATING CHINESE CLAIMS.

Foreign Office Official Also of Opinion that The Hague Suggestion Is Not Practicable.

AT WASHINGTON APPROVED

AND MAY FINALLY BE ACCEPTED BY ALL THE GOVERNMENTS.

Former President Harrison and Judge Gray May, Therefore, Have a Delicate Task to Perform.

LONDON, Oct. 13.-No words can express too strongly the irritation of the British Foreign Office over the latest de velopments in the Chinese negotiations; and its hopelessness of any working arrangement being arrived at within the near future exceeds, if anything its irritation, the chief cause of which, to quote an official is the extraordinary and unreasonable publicity given diplomatic communications even before they are officially communicated to the other powers. America, according to the view taken by this official whose opinion may fairly be presumed to echo Lord Salisbury's, is among the offenders in this respect. How," continued the informant of the Associated Press "can we be expected to arrive at conclusions when the Chinese are given the opportunity of knowing every step in the negotiations which in themselves are as intricate as any the world has seen? The advantage which this unprecedented publicity has given the Chinese cannot be overestimated. It has constantly given them the opportunity of creating differences be tween the powers and interpolating excuses and suggestions which, if continued, bid fair to render Europe and America the laughing stock of the Oriental world. And this deluge of notes-what do they amount to? Who for a moment believes China is going to calmly lay her head in the headsman's basket? For the suggestion that the court return to Peking means nothing less The answers to the notes so far made can be fitly described as an endless chain of reservations which requires much if not more discussion than the notes themselves. Lord Salisbury has endeavored to answer them as they came up, but more, I believe, for the sake of keeping in line than from any conviction that they would accomplish any desired end."

"Will he step into the breach and himself enunciate a line of policy in the hope of uniting the powers?"

"No, I do not think so. Not at present at any rate. Not until the present curious policy of making Peking diplomatic intercourse a matter of premature public discussion comes to an end. If a father or mother wish to punish a child, but differ as to the nature of the punishment, they do not discuss the matter before the offender, or, if they do, it is probable the punishment will never be inflicted; or if it is inflicted, it proves futile. China is a child, and though we want to punish and improve her, we believe we cannot do so effectively so long as she is made a party to the discussion."

the British government.

VIEWS OF GERMANS.

Reply of the United States to the French Note Is Satisfactory,

BERLIN, Oct. 13 .- The United States answer to the French note may be said to be generally approved here, neither the press nor the government desiring to affront France by openly urging objections. A number of papers express astonishment at the fact that the United States has so rapidly reassumed a more energetic attitude toward China, and attribute the change to Secretary Hay. The Cologne Volks Zeitung points out that the United States' "sweeping demands," including stop there twice a month. Letters written Prince Tuan's execution and the United by my family in February, March and States' withdrawal of troops are "contradictory," and explainable only "by the intricacies of the present political cam-

The Lokal Anzeiger, discussing United States presidential campaign edi torially says: "Germany cannot sympathize with either McKinley or Bryan, as they both stand for anti-German interests.' Few papers, however, discuss the details of the American political campaign.

Private dispatches from St. Petersburg say Prince Tuan has gone into the interior of China, where, "with the consent of the insincere Chinese government," he is arousing the population to arms against the foreigners. Russia, it is added, believes that the best way to solve the present problems is to humble the Si-Ngan-Fu court and bring the Chinese to terms. The imperial party, it is pointed out at St Petersburg, would thus be cut off from supplies of money and foodstuffs.

A military writer, in the Tageblatt, advocates the same method, which a number of papers indorse. The Lokal Anzeiger advises the adoption of strong measures against the Chinese Emperor.

The Russian suggestion to submit the Chinese question to The Hague arbitration court is ridiculed by the press, with the exception of the Vorwaerts (Socialist). which indorses the plan and says: "A just court would award higher damages to China than to the allies, who, by their system of conquest and exploitation, provoked the present rising.'

A Foreign Office official informed a representative of the Associated Press, wh cuestioned him regarding The Hague sugrestion, that this plan is impracticable. since the work of estimating the damages added, would cause great delay, pointing

are not willing to say so for publication, continue to believe the Chinese campaign will last long, probably for years, unless Emperor Kwang Hsu is induced to return to Peking, which is not deemed very likely.

Military circles point out that the severe north China winter is approaching when will be impossible.

The German Foreign Office has no late news from Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee or Dr. Mumm Von Schwarzenstein, the German minister to China. Referring to the remarks in the foreign press that Von Waldersee will not find any Americans, Russians or Japanese at Peking to

command, a Foreign Office official re-

marked: "This is not true of the Japanese,

ringleaders and suggests supplementing

the list of the leaders. This entirely ac-

cords with the wishes of the German gov-

since they are still at Pe-Chi-Li." Germany's official attitude toward the United States answer to the French note is set forth to-day in the Cologne Gazette in an article, apparently inspired. In brief, it is as follows: "The answer, as a whole, meets with approbation, both for its tone and text. The answer is calculated to enhance harmony among the powers in their endeavor to obtain sufficient redress for the crimes committed and guarantees against their recurrence. The answer strongly dwells upon punishing the real Schuylkill Regions.

Regarding the claim for damages, a Foreign Office official said: "Germany has not yet been able to take a definite attitude on the subject. Russla's suggestion is not definite enough. It can hardly be supposed that Russia intends to submit the claims of Russia and those of the other powers to the arbitration court. Probably Russia means pre-eminently those damages which China must pay to the missions destroyed

by the Boxers and to private persons injured in the excesses. In that case this proposition would be worth considering, although its practical realization is difficult. It must not be forgotten that the STATEMENT BY MR. MITCHELL international arbitration court at The

meeting in China." A dispatch received here from Tien-Tsin, dated Oct. 12, says: "At a conference of the diplomats at Peking on Oct. 8 the German note of Oct. 1 was discussed. In regard to the first point, whether the list of ringleaders contained in the Chinese Emperor's list was complete, the conference decided the chief culprits-Tung Fuh Sian

Hague is not yet organized. Therefore, it

would seem that a decision can be more

and Yu Hsin-were omitted. On Point 2 it

was decided that the punishment was in-

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

BLUFF CAPT. LEARY WOULD MAKE SHORT WORK OF TRAITORS.

Americans Who Are Encouraging Filipinos Would Be Strung to the Yard Arm if He Had His Way.

THEY HAVE DONE MUCH HARM

ATKINSON ONE OF THE NAMES MEN-TIONED BY THE CAPTAIN,

Hoar Also Named, but the Ex-Governor of Gaum Possibly Meant

William Jennings Bryan.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 .- The steamship St Paul, of the American line, arrived here this afternoon from Southampton. She reports that on Oct. 8 she passed the steamship La Lorraine, of the French line, flying signals showing "Machinery disabled: repairing can be done at sea; no assistance required." Having noted her signal that no assistance was required, she did not stop, but continued on her course.

On the St. Paul was Capt. R. P. Leary, of the United States navy, the former Governor of Guam. Captain Leary will go at exposition. He said to a reporter: "The seems to be that they have a constitutional objection and a prejudice against labor. When I came away, however, they were more reconciled to work. I got along very well in the climate there, as I did not ex-

pose myself." He was asked as to a number of stories that had reached here as to the doings of the people on the island. To these stories he replied: "I suppose there have been lots of stories published over here. My principal trouble was the lack of regular communication between the island and this country. I understand, however, that now they have transport service, and the ship April reached me on July 2. They came in

"Are you an expansionist?" he was asked "If you mean by that that I am in favor of standing by the government, yes: I am one. I am for standing by the government until the last rebel is put down. I mean by that that there should be no parleying or compromise while the rebellion exists. If I had to do with them I would not entertain any proposition until they had laid down their arms. The government should should be hampered by people talking and acting in such a way as to encourage the

"Do you mean there is dissatisfaction among the men out there?"

who are away up, such men as-I'd better not mention their names. They are traitors, and if I had my way I'd hang every one of them.' Some one told Captain Leary that Sixto

Lopez, the Filipino, is now in this country.

To this he replied: "He can't do any more mean such men as Atkinson-that's his name, isn't it?-and that other man, Hoar,' "Senator Hoar is with McKinley now." "He ought to have been a long time ago." replied the captain, for he has done a lot of

harm. Men have hampered the governaway up in official circles. If they could go out there once and see how action is

Another passenger on the St. Paul was L. While I am in business he looks after poll- for the purpose of drafting into resolutions ties. One politician in the firm is enough." the suggestions made by the delegates. This

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

the more important military operations OPERATORS' OFFER NEITHER AC-

CEPTED NOR REJECTED.

Work Will Not Be Resumed at Any of the Collieries Until All De-

mands Have Been Conceded.

ACTION OF THE CONVENTION

ACCEPTANCE OF TEN PER CENT. IN-CREASE RECOMMENDED,

Providing Operators Abolish the Sliding Scale in the Lehigh and

ARBITRATION PROPOSED

CASE DEMANDS OF STRIKERS ARE NOT COMPLIED WITH.

Outcome in Doubt, for Operators Have Said They Will Make No More Concessions.

easily reached by an arbitration court | WHO SAYS THERE WILL BE NO WEAKENING AMONG THE MEN.

> Many Strikers Pleased at the Outlook, However, and Hopeful of Soon Returning to Work.

> SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 13.-The anthracite coal miners now on strike, after a two days' convention, late this afternoon decided to accept the 10 per cent. net increase in wages offered by the mine owners, providing they will continue the payment of the advance until next April and will abolish the sliding scale. If the operators consider the proposition unacceptable, the miners are willing to arbitrate the question at issue. They glso decided to continue the strike until the operators agree to the convention's proposition. The resolutions fol-

"We, your committee, respectfully submit the following preamble and resolution for

your consideration: "Whereas, The anthracite coal operators have posted notices offering an advance of 10 per cent. over wages formerly paid, and have signified their willingness to adjust ur grievances with their employes: "Whereas, They have failed to specify the length of time this advance would remain in force, and have also failed to abolish the sliding scale method of determining

wages: we would recommend: "That this convention accept an advance of 10 per cent., providing the operators will continue its payment until April 1, 1901, and will abolish the sliding scale in the Lehigh and Schuyikili regions, the scale of prices in the two last-named districts to remain stationary at 10 per cent. above the present basis price; and that the companies will agree to adjust other grievances com-

plained of with committees of their own "Should this proposition be unacceptable to the operators, we recommend that all questions at issue be submitted to a fair and impartial board of arbitration.

"We would further recommend that, under no circumstances whatever, should there be a resumption of work at any of the collieries until the operators signify their acceptance of this proposition, and you are notified officially that the strike is ended, and all return to work in a body on the same day."

Judging by the unanimity of the miners

in accepting the above resolution, and by the determined stand taken by the operators, it is generally believed that a long contest between the strikers and the mine-This may be taken as a particularly once to his home, in Chelsea, Mass. On his owners is not unlikely. There was great carried, and three cheers were given for President Mitchell. The resolutions were drafted by a committee of thirteen, appointed at the morning session, of which the national president was chairman

MR. MITCHELL'S VIEWS. Mr. Mitchell, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, on the outcome of the convention, said: "The action of the delegates in convention to-day in accepting an advance of 10 per cent., provided they receive assurances the advance will continue in force until April 1, next year, demonstrates that the miners are considerate of the public interests involved, and are disposed to be conciliatory; and yet, the mine-owners refuse to join hands with the miners in bringing the strike to a close. The responsibility for the suffering that will entail on the poor in the large Eastern cities will rest entirely with the operators. The operators have now an opportunity to prove that the proposition that the strike is declared at an end. There

"I cannot understand any good reason why the operators should not accept the tions. I, of course, hope that there will be I believe that in the future the operators sideration their employes than they have in the past. I am entirely satisfied with the action taken by the miners. They did not decide the question with a view of pleasing me, but took the step because it satisfied them. It was in their hands, and they showed an extraordinary spirit of

red Mine Workers, he said the employers would probably find it out through the newspapers. "We gathered most of our information as to what the operators are suppose they are doing the same."

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS period of five months for a rest. My | phases, and in order that something tannember of the firm who attends to politics. I tion a committee of thirteen was appointed